THE Boston- AND COUNTRY Gazette, JOURNAL.

No. 654.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1767.

Messieurs EDES & GILL.

Please to insert the following.

THAT no man ought to be allowed to judge in his own cause, is founded in reason; because human nature is not so perfect as to suppose any man in such a case can be indifferent enough to judge impartially on both sides. In some instances indeed there are exceptions, but such I take it are only cases of necessity. If a man attacks another with a drawn sword, and puts his life in hazard, and there be no possibility of his fleeing from the danger, in reason he ought to be the judge of the expediency of enduring the risque any longer, or putting an end to the life of the assailant.—In this case there is no opportunity of appealing to an indifferent judge: The law of self-preservation can be the only rule.

As no individual can be presumed to be an equal judge in his own cause, so neither can any united body of men, by what name or character soever distinguished, in cases which concern them as a body—— Do we not often see inhabitants of towns or corporations taken off from juries, in cases where those towns or corporations are interested—The evidence of witnesses are not taken, if they are remotely concerned in the issue of a cause, and even judges themselves are removed from the bench—So sensibly is the natural principle of self-love felt, and the prejudices arising therefrom.

Perhaps the design of civil government, next to the security of mens persons, was the constituting cool, dispassionate, disinterested, and in that sense *independent* judges, in all cases when individuals or bodies of men shall think themselves injured by others and complain.—I am of opinion that the latter, considering the human make, argues the necessity of government & laws as much as the former.—If a man is so void of the exercise of reason, as to do an injury to another, especially if he does it *deliberately*, it is not likely that he will be so indifferent afterwards as to judge and condemn himself for it. So if a man, or a body of men, think they are abused, affronted, or in any wise injured, it is a difficult thing for an *impartial* by-stander to perswade them, however true it may be, that no injury was design'd, much less that in fact none is given. Wise and honest men will always chuse to leave matters of controversy to the decision of indifferent persons: And whenever so reasonable a method is declin'd, especially when the party refusing it, has by bodily strength, situation in life or any other circumstance, manifestly the *advantage* of his opposer, it favors too much of ill-nature, and a desire of revenge.

I ever admired that part of our civil constitution, which puts it out of the power of any man whatever to improve such advantages—All controversies, tho' the greatest and the meanest may be the opposite parties, are determin'd by a jury of neighbours; which tho' not so *summary* a method of deciding them, ought by no means to be accounted tedious.—And I am persuaded no man would be dispos'd in the least to verge from this method, who has *the principles of the British constitution interwoven in his mind.*

CIVIS.

LONDON, July 25.

A Christian coalition seems to take place between the Rev. Mr. Whitefield and the Rev. Mr. Romaine, as the assistant to the latter has preached in the pulpit of the former, with great applause as an orator and a divine.

We are assured, that by a late treaty between this court and that of, Versailles, a mutual agreement hath been entered into, for the reciprocal surrender of all fugitives, who may fly for shelter into either kingdoms, for any act of rebellion or felony: in consequence of which we hear, that a certain nobleman's steward and a banker's clerk of this country, who have taken shelter in France, after running away with considerable sums, have been demanded in conformity to the said treaty.

July 28. Dominica has solicited for a greater and more extensive trade for English Manufactures.

Several dispatches are sent to the colonies, in answer to many received.

A plan is laid before the government for sending to Florida felons of either sex, convicts for transportation.

His Majesty is going to view all the dock yards in England: several of our old men of war are ordered for sale, and many new ones going to be put upon the stocks.

We hear that on Sunday last Lord Clive presented to the King a letter from the Emperor of Indostan, accompanied by several oriential curiosities; and that his Lordship the same day had a private conference in the closet with his Majesty, which lasted an hour and a half: after which he had also a private audience of the Queen, and presented to her Majesty some diamonds and pearls from the great Mogul.

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Extract of a Letter from Dublin, from over against the Brickwall Gate, near the Common Shore in Dirty Lane, near Moll Downey's.

My dear Child,

"I Thought it my Duty incumbent upon me to let you know that your Sister Macfoster Okerflumbugerer has been violently ill of a Fit of Sickness, and is now dead, therefore we can have little or no Hopes of her Recovery. She is to be buried by herself, close to her Uncle Paddy Thellock the Foot-Soldier, who was wrongfully executed for a Murder and Robbery he committed on the Highway about seven Months hence. Teremas Kelly has left Dublin on Purpose to find you there. Your Gossop Paddy Brologan has been violently ill of a Fit of Sickness, the occasion of which was eating the Liver of a Bullock's Kidney stuff'd with Horse Beans, Nettle-tops and Gravy; and notwithstanding the Doctors, Surgeons and Apothecary attended him eleven Months, he died suddenly for want of Help, and the Day of his Death was on Sunday Night last. The whole Bulk of his Estate he has left to an only dead Child of the Family. Darby Logan the Chairman has taken a Lease of the House that was burnt down, and has never been built up since, and has now let it upon a repairable Lease. Your Sister Judith has made a Present of a Diamond Ring to Mr. Oharro the great Small-Beer Brewer for Thirty Guineas and a Note of Hand unpayable on Demand thirteen Months before it is due. I have likewise sent you a Nine Shillings Piece by the Chester Waggons, the Charges of which comes only to one Guinea: Likewise a Dublin Canary Bird very carefully wrapt up in a Rat Trap, with some Food in a Snuff Box, coming free of all Expences only paying the Captain of the Dublin Yatch for its Passage. I am very sorry to hear of the Death of his Royal Highness the Prince of ——, which was confirmed in our Dublin Journal, by his being buried; but Faith as it still remains a doubt with us, pray send me Word in your next whether it is him or his Wife. Pray send me a Cheshire Cheese a dark Lanthorn and the News-Paper, wrap them up in a Frank and send them directly but pray don't stay for the Post, and direct for me at the Bishop and Beef-Stake, opposite the Moon and Frying Pan, next Door to a Surgeon that destroys Worms in Men, Women and Children. So no more at present from your dutiful Mother,

Candogan Cavenaugh Okerflumbugerer.

P. S. Pray excuse my not sealing the Letter, for Faith I was afraid somebody would open it.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

Capt. Rogers from the Bay of Hondoras informs, that on the 25th of July, in the night, the house of Capt. Naismith was beset by a party of Indians, killed one of his negroes, but were beat off before morning, when there were found 26 arrows round about the house. The 4th of August he had a gale of wind, in which the schooner ——, Capt. Taylor, of and bound to Jamaica from the Bay, being very leaky, foundred near Ratan-Island, when all the people perished, though a sloop was then so nigh that they could hear them halloo, and see them throw fire brands over board, before she went down, yet the wind blew so hard that she could afford them no assistance.

NEW-YORK, October 1.

On Monday last the Ship Hope, Capt. Davis, in 7 Weeks and 5 Days from England, arrived here. He left the Downs July 27, 1767, in company with the Edward, Capt. Miller, lately mentioned; the Hannah, Jarvis [arrived]; and Britannia, Daverson, for Boston, and about 50 Sail for the Streights and West-Indies, most of which had lain there 3 Weeks, Wind-bound. 'Twas the 5th of August before he got clear of the Land, and, by contrary Winds and bad Weather, the 25th before he got to the Westward of the Western Islands; at which Time found his Fore-most so sprung, that he could not carry the Fore top-sail in a head Sea; which made it 5 Weeks before he got to the Banks of Newfoundland.

The Votes that came by the Packet of the Assembly of New-York, gave very great Satisfaction, and the People in general were glad to hear they had so far agreed to furnish the Troops as was intended by Parliament, many of which are to be transported back again to Ireland.

IF THOMAS RUMBOLD, late of Long Alley, near Moorfields, in the County of Middlesex, or William Rumbold, of the same Place, his Brother; who were the Sons of Thomas Rumbold, formerly of the same Place, Stocking Trimmer, deceased, who was the Son of William Rumbold, heretofore of King's-Clere, in the County of Southampton, Yoeman, deceased; or if dead, any of their lawful Issue will apply to Captain Thomas Miller at New-York, or to Messrs. Bristow & Winterbottom, at Merchant Taylor's-Hall, London, or to Mr. James Gwyn, Attorney at Law, in Alderſgate Street, London, on or before the 30th Day of January next; they will be informed of something greatly to their Advantage; or if any Person or Persons can produce good Proof of the Deaths of the said Thomas Rumbold, and William Rumbold, without Issue; or of the last Place of Abode of the said Thomas Rumbold, and William Rumbold, to the said Capt. Thomas Miller, or to the said Messrs. Bristow and Winterbottom, or Mr. James Gwyn, on or before the said 30th Day of January; such Person or Persons will be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble.

N. B. The said Thomas Rumbold, and William Rumbold, are supposed to have gone to some Part of North-America about 50 Years ago, and to have been then about 16 or 17 Years of Age; and one or both to have inlisted themselves in some or one of the Regiment or Regiments in his Majesty's Service there.

WHEREAS I the Subscriber hath been applied to, by more than one Sixteenth Part of the Proprietors of New-Concord, *in the Province of* New-Hampshire, *to call a Meeting as soon as may be:*

THESE are therefore to notify and warn the Proprietors to meet at Mr. *Isaiah Barret's*, Innholder in *Concord*, in the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, on the Tenth Day of *November* next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to act on the following Articles, viz.

1. To choose a Proprietor's Clerk.
2. To choose a Moderator.
3. To choose a Treasurer to the Propriety.
4. To choose a Committee to manage the Prudentials of the Town.
5. To see what Roads may be necessary to be made to, as well as in said Town, for the Settlers to pass to it.
6. To see if the Proprietors will lay a further Tax on each Right to forward the Settlement.
7. To see if the Proprietors will chuse a Committee who shall be impowered to sell those Rights that have not paid their Taxes.

HENRY PRICE, *Proprietor's Clerk.*

Concord, October 7, 1767.

To be given away,

A fine Negro Male Child, well provided with Cloathing; inquire of Edes & Gill.

—*PUBLIC VENDUE OFFICE*—

(NORTH-END—)

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

By JOHN GERRISH,

At his Vendue-Office, &c.

A Great Variety of Articles, fresh Imported, &c.

From the CRAFTSMAN.

Multa me dehortantur à vobis, Quirites, ni studium Reipublicæ omnia superet: Spes Factionis, vestra Patientia—ac maxime quod innocentiæ plus periculi quàm Honoris est.—Sed quanquamhæc tulia sunt, tamen civium in Factionis, Potentiæ, Injuriæ fugit. Cæsæ ego Libertatem quæ à parente meo tradita est experiar; verum id frustrà an ob Rem factam, in vestra manu situm est, Quirites.

SALLUST. *Bell. Jugurth. in Alemmii Orat.*

"Alas, Master!"—for it was *borrowed*.—*Kings*.

SIR,

IT may be asked, perhaps, how men, who are friends to a government, can be enemies at the same time to the constitution upon which that government is founded. But the answer will be ready if we consider these two things:

First, the true distinction, so often confounded in writing, and almost always in coversation, between *Constitution* and *Government*. By *Constitution* we mean, whenever we speak with propriety and exactness, that assemblage of laws, institutions and customs, derived from certain *fixed principles of reason*, directed to certain fixed objects of public good, that compose a *general system*, according to which the community hath agreed to be governed. By *Government* we mean, whenever we speak in the same manner that *particular tenor of conduct* which a chief magistrate, and inferior magistrates under his direction and influence, hold in the administration of public affairs. We call this a *good* government, when the execution of the laws, the observation of the institutions and customs, in short, the whole administration of public affairs is wisely pursued, and with *a strict conformity to the principles and objects of the constitution*. We call it a *bad* government, when it is administered *on other principles*, either wickedly or weakly, either by obtaining *new laws which want this conformity*, or perverting the old ones which had it. And when this is done *without law*, or in open violation of the laws, we call it a *tyrannical* government. In a word, and to bring this home to our own case, Constitution is the rule by which our Princes *ought* to govern at all times. Government is that by which they *actually do* govern at any particular time: One may remain immutable; the other may, and as human nature is constituted, must vary: One is the criterion by which we are to try the other.

Another thing to be considered is this, when persons are spoken of as friends to the government, and enemies to the constitution, the term *friendship* is a little prostituted in compliance with common usage. Such men are really incapable of friendship; for real friendship can never exist among those who have banished virtue and truth. They have no affection to any but themselves, no regard to any interest except their own. Their sole attachments are to the *persons* of those who govern; or, to speak more properly, still to the *power, profit or protection* they acquire or expect by the *favour* of those persons.

To govern a society of freemen by a constitution founded on the eternal rules of right reason, and directed to promote the happiness of the whole, and *of every individual*, is the noblest prerogative which can belong to humanity. It might look like flattery to quote the present most auspicious reign. Odious, on the contrary, is the character of every Prince who makes use of his power to subvert, or even to weaken that constitution which ought to be the rule of his government. When such a Prince fills a throne with superior parts, Liberty is in the utmost peril: Nor does the danger diminish in proportion, if he happens to want them. Such men as we now speak of *(friends to the government, and enemies to the constitution)* will be always at hand to supply his defects: For as they are the willing instruments of a wicked Prince, they are the ready prompters of a weak one. They may sink into the mass of the people in a good and wise reign, or work themselves into power under false colours. *Sed Genus immortale manet.* Their race will continue as long as ambition and avarice prevail in the world, and there will be bad citizens as long as there are bad men. The good ought always to be upon their guard against them, and whatever disguise they assume, whatever veils they cast over their conduct, they will never be able to deceive those long, who observe constantly the difference between constitution & government, and who have *virtue enough to preserve the cause of the former*, how unprofitable soever it may be at all times, *and how unpopular soever at some*.

"Pretences of danger to a government, whether real or imaginary, will always be urged with plausibility, and generally with success, for *obtaining new powers, or sustaining old ones*; and while those who mean well to the government are imposed upon by those who mean ill to the constitution, *all true concern for the latter is left in a mistaken zeal for the former*, and the most important is ventured to save the least important, when neither the one nor the other would have been exposed, *if false alarms had not been too rashly and too implicitly taken; or if true alarms had not given unnecessary strength to the government at the expence of weakening the constitution.*

I am far from thinking any men can arise in future times capable of attempting what some men in our age, who call themselves friends to the government, have been so weak and so imprudent as to avow in *Print*, and publish to the nation. Men whose education, rank and fortune aggravate their crime and their folly: Men whom *honor* at least should restrain from favouring so dishonorable a cause.* To destroy British Liberty with an army of Britons, is not a measure so sure of success as some people may believe. To corrupt the Parliament is a slower, and might prove a more effectual method. Parliaments are the true guardians of Liberty. For this principally were they instituted, and this is the principle article of that great and noble trust, which the collective body of the people of Britain reposes in the representative. But then no slavery can be so effectually brought upon them as *parliamentary slavery*. By the corruption of Parliament, and the absolute influence of a King or his Minister over the two houses, we return into that state, to deliver us from which Parliaments were instituted, and are really governed by the arbitrary will of one man. *Our whole constitution is at once dissolved.* Many securities to Liberty are provided; but the integrity, which depends on the freedom and independency of Parliament, is the Key Stone that keeps the whole together. If this be shaken, our constitution totters. If it be quite removed, our constitution falls into ruin. That noble fabric, the pride of *Britain*, the envy of her neighbours, raised with the labor of so many centuries, repaired at the expence of so many millions, and cemented by such a profusion of blood; that noble fabrick, I say, which was able to resist the united efforts of so many races of Giants, may be demolished by a race of Pigmies. The integrity of Parliament is a kind of *Palladium*, a tutelary Goddess, who protects our state. When she is once removed, we may become the prey of any enemies. No *Agamemnon*, no *Achilles* will be wanted to take our city. *Therſites himself will be sufficient for such a conquest.* But I need not dwell any longer upon this subject. There is no man who thinks at all can fail to see the several fatal consequences which will necessarily flow from this one source, whenever it shall be opened. If the reason of the thing does not strike him, experience must. The single reign of *Henry* VIII. will shew that no tyranny can be more severe than that which is exercised by *a concert with Parliament*; that arbitrary will may be made the sole rule of government, even whilst the *names and forms* of a free constitution are preserved; that for a Prince or his minister to become our tyrant, there is no need to abolish Parliaments; there is no need that he who is master of one part of the legislature, should endeavour to abolish the other two, when he can use, upon every occasion, the *united strength of the whole*; there is no need he should be a tyrant in the gross, when he can be so in detail, nor in name, when he can be so in effect: That for *Parliaments to establish Tyranny*, there is no need therefore to *repeal Magna Charta*, or any other of the great supports of our Liberty. It is enough that they put themselves corruptly and servilely under such a Prince and such a minister. [*The Remainder in our next.*]

vide pa 738

* "Whether they are herein the tools of cunning workmen to pull down their own fabric, they had best look. This I am sure, their policy is so new, so dangerous, and so destructive to the people, that as former ages could not bear the broaching of it, so it may be hoped those to come, redeemed from the impositions of those Egyptian Undertaskmasters, will abhor the memory of such flatterers, who, while it seemed to serve their turn, resolved all government into absolute tyranny, and would have all men born to—what *their* souls fitted *them* for——*Slavery*."

Locke on Govern. *ad finem.*

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

Captain Montgomery, from Malaga, in 9 Weeks, informs, that about a Week before he sailed, the Inhabitants were greatly alarmed by a smart Shock of an Earthquake; which did but little Damage at that Place; but it was more severely felt at Valez Malaga, about seven Leagues distant, where it threw down several Houses; that they had several smaller Shocks afterwards; and that it was reported there, that a Town on the Barbary Shore was entirely destroyed by it, not one House being left standing.

Captain Stevenson, from Lisbon, in 51 Days, informs, that a few Days before he sailed, they had a small Shock of an Earthquake, but happily it did no Damage.

NEW-YORK, October 5.

The Ellen, Capt. Clark, arrived here Thursday last, in 58 Days from Bristol, but has brought no later news than what was inserted in our last: He has brought about 50 Artificers in the Iron Way, which we hear are all to be employed at Mr. Hasencliver's different Works.

Thursday Afternoon the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain Bunster, arrived here from Falmouth, after a tedious Passage of between 9 and 10 Weeks: By him several Copies of Acts of Parliament, are received, an Abstract from that which more immediately concerns us than any of the rest, is as follows, viz.

The following ACT OF PARLIAMENT, for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, takes Place here from and after the 20th of November, 1767; the Duties to be paid in Silver, at 5s. 6d. per Ounce, Sterl.

vid preamble pa. 225. Vol. 3

FOR every 112lb. Averdupois, of Crown, Plate, Flint and White Glass, 4s. 8d.

For every 112lb. Averdupois, of green Glass, 1s.2

For every 112lb. Averdupios, of red Lead, 2s.

For every 112lb. Averdupois, of white Lead, 2s.

For every 112lb. Averdupois, Painters Colours, 2s.

For every Pound of Tea, 3d.

For every Ream of Paper, of Atlas fine, 12s. Ordinary ditto, 6s.

For every Ream of Paper, called Bastard, or double Copy, 1s.6

For every single Ream of blue Paper, for Sugar Bakers, 10d. half.

For every Ream of Paper called blue Royal, 1s.6

For every Bundle of brown Paper, containing 40 Quires, not made in Great-Britain, 6d.

For every Ream of Paper called Brown Cap, not made in Great-Britain, 9d.

For every Ream of ditto, called Large Brown Cap, made in Great-Britain, 4d. Halfpenny.

For every Ream of Paper, called Small Ordinary Brown, made in Great-Britain, 3d.

For every Bundle of Paper called White Brown, containing 40 Quires, 4d. Halfpenny.

For every Ream of Cartridge Paper, 1s.1 Half.

For every Ream of Paper called Chancery Double, 1s.6

For every Ream of Paper called Genoa Crown Fine, 1s.1 Halfpenny.

For every Ream or Paper, called Genoa Crown Second, 9d.

For every Ream of Paper, called German Crown, 9d

For every Ream of Paper, called Fine printing Crown, 9d.

For every Ream of Paper called Second Ordinary printing, Crown, 6d. 3 Farthings.

For every Ream of Paper, called Crown Fine, made in Great-Britain, 9d.

For every Ream of Paper, called Crown Second, made in Great-Britain, 6d. 3 Farthings.

For every Ream of Paper, called Demy Fine, not made in Great-Britain, 3s. Second Demy, not made in Great-Britain, 1s.4 Halfpenny.

For every Ream of Paper, called Demy Fine, made in Great-Britain, 1s.1 Halfpenny. Second ditto, made in Great-Britain, 9d.

For every Ream of Paper, called Printing Demy, 1s.3.

For every Ream of Paper, called Genoa Demy Fine, 1s.6

For every Ream of Paper, called Genoa Demy Second, 1s.1 Halfpenny.

For every Ream of Paper, called German Demy, 1s.1 Halfpenny.

For every Ream of Paper, called Elephant Fine, 6s

For every Ream of Paper called Elephant Ordinary, 2s. 6 Farthing.

For every Ream of Paper called Genoa Foolscap Fine, 1s.1 Halfpenny.

For every Ream of Paper called Genoa Foolscap Second, 9d.

For every Ream of Paper, called German Foolscap, 9d.

For every Ream of fine printing Foolscap, 9d.

For every Ream of Paper, called Second Ordinary printing Foolscap, 6d. three Farthings.

For every Ream of any other Paper, called Foolscap Fine, not made in Great-Britain, 4s. 10 Half-

For every Ream of any other Paper, called Foolscap Fine Second, not made in Great-Britain, 1s. 6.

For every Ream of Paper, called Foolscap Fine, made in Great-Britain, 9d.

For Foolscap Second, ditto, made in Great-Britain, 6d. 3 Farthings.

For every Ream of Paper, called Imperial Fine, 12s.

Second Writing Imperial, Eight shillings and three Pence.

German Lombard, 9d. Medium Fine. 4s.6 per Ream.

Genoa Medium, 1s. 10 Halfpenny. Second Writing Medium, 3s

For every Ream of painted Paper, not made in Great-Britain, 6s.

Fine large Post, 1s. 10 Halfpenny. Small Post, 1s. 1 Halfpenny.

See the Margin the Next Page & page 736. 737

vid Magna Charta page 790. Vol 2.

See the Resolves of the House of Commons on which this Act is Founded page 710.

Fine, and second Genoa Pot, 6d. three Farthings per Ream each.

Superfine Pot, not made in Great-Britain, 1s. 6d. per Ream.

Second Fine Pot, not made in Great-Britain, 1s. 1 Halfpenny.

Ordinary Pot, not made in Great-Britain, 6d. three Farthings.

Fine Pot made in Great-Britain, 9d. Second do. made in Great-Britain, 4d. Halfpenny.

Super Royal Fine, 9s. And Royal fine, 6s. per Ream,

Fine Holland Royal, 2s. 5 Farthing. Fine Holland Second, 1s. 6d.

Second Fine Holland Royal, 1s. 6d. And ordinary Royal, 9d. per Ream.

Genoa Royal, 2s. 5 Farthing. Second Writing Royal, 4s. 1d. Halfpenny.

Second Writing Super Royal, 6s. per Ream.

For every 112lb. Averdupois, of Paste-Board, Mill-Boards and Scale-Boards, not made in G. B. 3s. 9d.

For every 112lb. Averdupois, of Paste-Boards, Mill-Boards, & Scale-Boards, made in G.B. 2s. 3d.

And for and upon all Paper which shall be printed, painted & stained, in Great-Britain, to serve for Hangings, or other Uses, three Farthings for every Yard Square, over and above the Duties payable for such Paper by this Act, if the same had not been printed, painted, or stained, and after those Rates respectively, for any greater or less Quantity. ‖ *vid preamble pa. 225. V. 3*

BOSTON, October 12.

We hear that the Tickets in Faneuil-Hall Lottery meet with so quick a Sale, that the Managers design that the Drawing shall commence in about a Fortnight.

Capt. Coffin in a Schooner loaded with Oyl, was cast ashore in the Storm mentioned in our last, on the Back of Cape-Cod; but the Vessel has since been got off, and arrived here.

The General Assembly of the Province of New-Hampshire have granted a Lottery for raising 1250 Dollars, towards building a PIER at Gosport, on the Isle of Shoals.

We hear that at the Superiour Court of Assize, and General Goal Delivery, held lately at Springfield, one Elnathan Muggin was found Guilty of passing counterfeit Dollars, and sentenced to have his Ears cropped, &c.

We hear from Hartford in Connecticut, that on Wednesday the 23d ult. the Rev'd William Patten, was installed into the Office of Colleague-Pastor of the South-Church in that Town.

Last Night arrived here Capt. Hulme in about 12 Weeks from London.

We hear that Governor Moore of New-York is superceded in his Government by his Excellency Colonel Clarke.

☞ Arrived this Morning in the Ship —— Capt. Thomas Hulme from London, and to be sold by GILBERT DeBLOIS at his Shop near the Rev. Dr. *Sewall's* Meeting-House, the Cream of the best Manufactories of England, in a very Large and General Assortment of GOODS suitable for all Seasons, which he is determined to Sell at the very lowest Advance for ready Money, by Wholsale and Retail.

To be Sold, enquire of Edes & Gill,

A handsome House in Boston, situated in a most agreeable Part of the Town, and hath every Conveniency to be desir'd.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On *Thursday* next the 15th Inst.

At Three o'Clock Afternoon.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

Superfine, middling and low priz'd Broad Cloths, Ratteens, Bearskins, Mens, Womens and Childrens worsted, thread and cotton Hose, with many other Articles.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

A SLOOP of about 80 Tons, a prime Sailer, just returned from a Whaling Voyage, with all her Stores, Boats, and Whaling Gier:

Enquire of *William Hunt*,

Who has also to sell,

West-India Rum and Saltertuda Salt.

For *BRISTOL*,

The Schooner *Ranger*, *George Cook* Master, now laying at *Wheelwright's* Wharf, will sail in 14 Days: For Freight or Passage apply to *Samuel Hughes* in King-Street.

Boston, October 7, 1767.

Messieurs EDES *and* GILL,

I Find by the last papers the following paragraph under the New-York head, "The Votes that came by the Packet of the Assembly of New-York, gave very great Satisfaction, and the people in general were glad to hear they had so far agreed to furnish the Troops as was intended by Parliament, many of which are to be transported to Ireland". The person who inserted this piece of news I suppose intended to have the reader believe that the assembly of New-York had comply'd with what is called the billeting act as far as was expected of them by the Parliament; and, that if they had not so done more troops would have been sent to America than are now to be expected; for why else are many of them to be transported back to Ireland? The conduct of New-York in this critical affair may be of very great consequence to the rest of the colonies; and therefore it should not be given out to us in such dark hints. I very much question whether New-York has yet comply'd with the act, as seems to have been insisted upon: If I am mistaken, it is easy for you to make the matter certain, and I wish you would get the best intelligence from New-York as soon as may be: That they have and are always ready to grant their Sovereign necessary aid, I make no doubt of; and I shall be very glad if the manner of their furnishing the troops is agreable to what the parliament intended; provided it be also *with their own free consent*, and, without *fear* or *constraint*—in such a case there never need to be any difference between the Mother Country and America on this head; but if New York has conceded that the Parliament have a right to prescribe law to them in the case, to leave them only in a manner an *executive* power, or rather to *constitute* them such, how agreeable soever their concession may be to the intention of the Parliament, they have altogether receded from their first principles; of which the New York News writer has left us altogether uncertain.

Your's, A. B.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE Thursday's Paper containing this Paragraph, "But it may be said that that refers to a Person who had been represented as "*of no great Consequence*," and none can be at a Loss for the Application; would beg the Favour through your Press to ask this modern *Sage* whence his special Call to pass Judgment on the *Consequence* of Persons in a Profession so far above his Sphere, that he neither knows the Names, Number or Nature of its general Divisions? or whether in vindication of his own Petulence he thinks himself entitled to the Inquisition of any Man's Creed? or finally to determine in Theological with the same *ghostly* Authority he assumes in Medical Matters?—

Your's, T. T.

To be sold by *William Dennie*,

At his Store in King-Street,

A great Variety of coarse Woollens,

Just imported from the Maker in *Yorkshire*,

Consisting of blue & cloth-colour'd Broad-Cloths,

Knapt Frizes or Ratteens, Bearskins,

Duffil Blanketing, Whitneys, &c.

Also to be SOLD,

A well built double Deck Brigantine, about 180 Tons, three Years old, extremely well fitted, now laying at the Long Wharf.

ALSO,

Hemp, Cordage, English, Russia, & Ravens Duck, Ticklinburgs and Oznabrigs, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Spices, Piemento, Ginger, Indigo, Coffee, Sugar, Turkey Figs, Currants, Kippen's Snuff, Young's Mustard, Gun Powder, Philadelphia Iron, Bar Lead, &c.

To be Sold at the Shop in Union-Street, lately improved by *Samuel Parkman*, deceased, Sundry Shop Goods for less than the prime Cost, either in large or small Quantities: Whoever inclines to Purchase, by applying immediately may depend on finding their Account in it.

To be Sold at the same Place,

Sundries of Houshold Furniture, and new Cabinet Ware. Boston, 12th Oct. 1767.

Best Mould and Dipp'd Tallow-CANDLES: Likewise hard and soft Soap, made and sold by *ISAAC WHITE*, opposite the Sign of the Salutation at the North End, by Wholesale or Retail.

☞ Dipp'd Candles at 4s. O. T. by the Box, and 10 Coppers by the single Pound.

TO BE SOLD,

A very handsome Fall-back Chaise, almost new, and very little worse for the Wear.—

Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Very convenient Accommodations for Gentlemen Boarders, and near the Center of the Town. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

To be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday the 26th of *October* Instant, at One o'Clock,

A Dwelling-House and Land in good Repair, with a good Well of Water, situate in Wing's-Lane in *Boston*, now in the Occupation of Mr. *John Welch*—The House will be open, and may be view'd the Morning before the Sale—which will be on the Premisses.

N. B. The Well was never known to be dry, and is noted for extraordinary good Water, both for Shipping and Washing.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On MONDAY the 26th Day of *October* Instant, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

The Leafe of a Wharff, commonly called *Treat's* Wharff, with three Stores and a Cooper's Shop thereon, all in good Repair: For further Particulars, enquire at Mr. *Pice's* Store on said Wharff, where the Conditions of Sale may be seen. *N. B.* The Sale to be on the Premisses.

On THURSDAY NEXT,

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles; viz. Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Plains, Ratteens, Shalloons, Baizes, Camblets, Callimancoes, Callicoes, Cheeks, superfine and coarser Irish Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks, Handkerchiefs, Men & Womens Hose, &c. &c. Wearing Apparel, Silk Gowns, a black Silk Suit, Silk Petticoats, Worsted ditto, some Plate, Tables, Mehogany Chair Frames, Silver Watches, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE LETT,

A very good Stable and Chaise-House in Cole-Lane. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

To be Sold a very likely Negro Boy, 16 Years old, can talk good English and good French, and can fort & cut & spin all Sorts of Tobacco, and fit for any other Sort of Business.

Enquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday,

A Variety of European Goods,

Houshold Furniture, &c.

TO-MORROW at Three o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

AT THE

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

In Royal-Exchange Lane,

FEather Beds, Curtains and Bedding, Looking Glasses, Plate, Desks, Cases of Draws, Tables, Leather Bottom Chairs, Pictures, Pewter, Brass, Iron, Tin and Copper Kitchen Furniture, &c.—— Also a Variety of European Goods in the Evening.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Squier from Connecticut. Coffin, Taylor & Lowell from Philadelphia. Gorham from Barbados. Sweat from Canso.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Gorham for Great-Britain. Butts, Mackay and Hinckley for West-Indies. Spence for N. Carolina. Jarvis and Cartwright for London. Squier for New-Haven. Taylor for Philadelphia. Cook for Bristol. DeCoster for Jamaica. Clouston for R. Island. Ford for Halifax. Gray for Maryland.

CLEARED OUT.

Baldwin for Connecticut. Coffin and Cowell for Philadelphia. Doubleday, Bartlet and Roberts for West Indies. Collins, Acworth & Pulling for Newfoundland. Mott for Annapolis-Royal. Orr for Glasgow. Taylor for Dominica. Copner for Biddeford. Cox for St. Kitts. Landale for Grenada.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Nine Whites. Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 37 *m. after* 3		*Friday*, 7 *m. after* 7	
Tuesday, 26 *m. after* 4		*Saturday*, 50 *m. aft.* 7	
Wednesday, 15 *m. aft.* 5		*Lord's-day*, 37 *m. aft.* 8	
Thursday, 12 *m. aft.* 6		☾ *last Q.* 14 *Days*, 18 *H.*	

‖ *For the Declared Intention of this Slavish Act, see The Farmers Letter page 21. Vol 2. Where the Terrible Consequences of it will Fully appear. vid. also Resolves pa 710. vide Over leaf vid. the Billeting act pa. 278 vol. 2.*

Just opened and now ready for Sale, by

Jolley Allen,

At his Shop about Midway between the Governor's and the Town-House, and almoſt oppoſite the Heart and Crown, in Cornhill.

Boſton.

SUPERFINE, middling & low-prized Broad Cloths, ſuch as ſcarlet, crimſon, black, claret blue & cloth colour'd, ſome of the cloth colour'd as low as 33*ſ.* Old Tenor per yard,
Superfine, middling & low priz'd kerſeys of various colours; with a large aſſortment of plain knapt beaver coating, and bath beavers,
Superfine London german ſerges of moſt colours, at 36*ſ.* O. T. per yard,
Bearſkins of different colours,
Red & blue duffils, & ſhag,
Plain and ſilk ſagathys, and duroys, of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable colours, very cheap,
Neat damaſcus and nankeens for mens jackets,
Black & cloth colour'd cotton velvets,
Mens and womens black ſilk velvets,
Rich black ſattins for mens jackets, white ditto,
Worſted pluſh & hair ſhag of different colours,
Velvet ſhapes for jackets, plain & fig. everlaſting,
Thickſets and fuſtians of all colours and prices, with black, ſcarlet & crimſon worſted thickſets,
London & Briſtol ſhalloons, tammies, durants, & Callamancoes of all colours and prizes,
Blue, green and cloth colour'd half thicks,
Scarlet, crimſon, pink, red & green baizes, of a yard and two yards wide. & flanneſs,
Stript & plain ſwanſkins of all prizes, oznabrigs, ticklinburgs & dowlaſs, blankets of all ſorts,
Mens, womens and childrens cotton, thread and worſted hoſe, Mens yarn ſtockings
Single and double cotton caps, Kilmarnock caps.
Scarlet, crimſon and ſtript worſted caps,
Buckram and ſtay trimmings of all ſorts,
Colour'd threads of all kinds,
Beſt ſilk twiſt. Silk & hair,
Mohair & ſewing ſilks of all colours,
Beſt double waſh'd buttons, ſome of the moſt new faſhion'd white & yellow common ditto
Death-head, baſket, needle-work'd, horn and horſe hair buttons of all colours,
Horn & ivory combs, penkives, raizors ſciſſors, thimbles, ink-pots, ſhoe, knee & ſtock buckles, ſnuff boxes, ſleeve buttons, pins and needles of all ſorts, writing paper, quills, ink powder, ſealing wax and wafers.
Wide and narrow luteſtrings very good, and which will be ſold at a very low rate.
Light and dark ground calicoes & patches, ſome very low prizeo, Mens ſilk caps,
Stript cottons & bengals,
Half yard and yard wide poplins and crapes.
Worſted damaſk, grogram and broliocs,
Beſt camblets double and twiſted both ways, low priz'd. Yard wide ſtuffs,
Green, cloth colour'd and ſtript cambleteens,
Yellow canvas, and marking ditto, with crewels and worſted of all ſhades and colours,
Engliſh and Scotch bed ticks, & Plaids.
White, figured & plain fuſtians and dimothys,
3-4th, 7-8th and yard wide garlix,
Large aſſortment of Iriſh linen all widths & prizes,
A large aſſortment of Mancheſter and Scotch checks, ſome apron width,
Mens long black ſilk handkerchiefs,
Linnen & cotton handkerchiefs, ſome very large,
Knit patterns for jackets and breeches,
Silk knee ſtraps,
Long ſilk, and worſted purſes,
Diaper, Ruſſia linens, table cloths, clouting diaper,
All ſorts of garlix and cambrick threads, &c.
A large aſſortment of ſilver & other ribbons, with necklaces, earings, pendants, headflowers, breaſt flowers & ſoliteers, Silver tippets and turbans.
Rich crimſon, green, white, blue & black ſprig'd ſattins & ſarſnets, to be ſold near the ſterling coſt,
A large aſſortment of capuchine ſilks of the above colours, ſome black as low as 30*ſ.* O. T. per yard,
Pealing ſattins of various colours,
Engliſh and India black and coloured taffaties, taffaty perſians, and plain Perſians.
Wide and narrow common Perſians
Black, white, pink, blue, & crimſon ditto.
Large and ſmall Engliſh and India romal handkerchiefs, & Barcelona handkerchiefs, by the dozen or ſingle.
Plain and flowered gauze handkerchiefs,

☞ My Town and Country Cuſtomers, and others, may depend upon being ſupply'd with all the above Articles the Year round, by Wholeſale or Retail, and as cheap in Proportion as thoſe which have the Prices fixed to them, as I deal for Caſh only. ☜

TRimings for Ladies gowns and ſacks, Snail, lace and gimp of all colours,
Womens ſilk gloves & mitts, ſome extraordinary good. Mens, womensand childrens worſted, kid and lamb gloves and mitts.
White and black, blond, trolly and bone lace,
Scalet & white, blue & white, & crimſon & white lace, Plain and flowered gauze,
Pariſnet and catgut,
Leather mount, ivory ſtick, paddleſtick and bone ſtick fans. Childrens ditto,
A large aſſortment of cambrick and lawns, ſome yard wide, and flower'd lawns.
Broad & narrow binding. Linnen & diaper tapes,
Silk, cotton and thread laces, & Silk ferrets.
A large aſſortment of callimancoes, half yard and half quarter wide, very good, at 12*ſ.* O. T. a yard,
Womens Engliſh flower'd & plain ruſſell ſhoes of ſeveral colours, & very good at a Dollar a pair,
Womens Lynn made callin anco ſhoes at 35*ſ.* and ſome at 30*ſ.* O. T. a pair,
Childrens beſt-made Engliſh morocco leather pumps, Womens Engliſh everlaſting ſhoes.
Womens black & colour'd ſattin hats & bonnets,
Womens chipt hats and bonnets, at 4*ſ* 6*d.* O. T. a piece.—&c. &c. &c. ☜

—Ready made Clothes—

Mens Coats. Silk, cloth and ſhape jackets,
Broad cloth, knit, cotton velvet, thickſet, duroy, pluſh & everlaſting breeches, all colours & ſizes,
Sailors great coats. Out ſide & inſide jackets,
Check ſhirts. Long and wide trowſers,
Scotch bonnets. & Mill'd ſtockings.

☞ The above cloathing will be ſold cheaper than can be made up either in town or country. ☜

Likewiſe,

MACE, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Alſpice, race and ground ginger, pepper, chocolate, coffee, rice, raiſins, currants, figs.
Beſt Engliſh muſtard. Allum and Copperas.
Engliſh loaf ſugar by the hundred or ſingle loaf, at 7*ſ.* O. T. by the ſingle pound, and cheaper by the quantity.
Very good loaf ſugar made here, by the hundred or ſingle loaf, at 6*ſ.* 6*d.* O. T per ſingle pound, and cheaper by the Quantity. ☜

☞ Choice Jamaica and other brown Sugars, by the barrel, hundred or ſmaller Quantity, ſome as low as 3*ſ.* O. T. per ſingle pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.

India China,

Neat blue and white China larg Diſhes various ſizes, enamel'd Plates, blue and white ditto, enamel'd Punch Bowls, blue and white ditto of various ſizes, enamel'd Cups and Saucers, burnt in ditto, with blue and white China Cups & Saucers. ☜
Glaſs, Delph & Stone Ware, both Flower'd & Plain.
Such as Decanters. Wine-Glaſſes. Beakers. Cruits Saltcelers. Stone Plates, Cups and Saucers. Cream-pots, Tea-pots, Bowls, Mugs, Pickle-pots, &c. by the Crate, or ſmaller Quantities,
☞ Cotton Wool. Sheep and Lambs Wool, very good and very cheap.
Kippen's and Killoch's Snuff,
The beſt of Hard Soap.
The beſt of Poland and common Starch, by the Barrel, Hundred, Dozen, or ſingle Pound.

Choice French INDIGO,

by large or ſmall Quantities.

Excellent BOHEA TEA,

by the Cheſt, Hundred, Dozen, or half Dozen, or by the ſingle Pound; half Pound, or Quarter of a Pound.

☞ The above TEA is warranted of the beſt Kind, and if it proves otherwiſe, after trying it, will be taken back and the Money returned, by the ſaid Jolley Allen. ☜

N. B. TEA and INDIGO

are Articles I am never out of.

SCHEME

OF a LOTTERY for Raiſing Nine Hundred Dollars, towards Rebuilding *Faneuil*-Hall, Agreeable to an Act of the General Court, whereon Meſſieurs *Joſeph Jackſon, Thomas Cuſhing, Benjamin Auſtin, Samuel Sewall*, and *John Ruddock*, Eſqrs. or any Three of them, are appointed Managers, who are ſworn to the faithful Peformance of their Truſt.

Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY, Letter F,

Conſiſts of 2250 Tickets, at Four Dollars each; 729 of which are Prizes of the following Value,

Prizes		Dollars		Dollars.
1	of	2000	is	2000
1	of	500	is	500
8	of	100	are	800
7	of	50	are	350
10	of	20	are	200
19	of	8	are	152
683	of	6	are	4098
729	Prizes.			8,100
1521	Blanks,			
2250	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,		is	9,000 Dollars.
	To be paid in Prizes,			8,100 Dollars.
	Remains for the Market,			900 Dollars.

This Scheme it is preſumed will be agreeable to the Public. Complaint has heretofore been made, that moſt of the Money has been thrown into two or three large Prizes; the Managers to remove all Occaſion of ſuch Complaint, have now made a greater Number of Prizes, and divided the Money more equally, and there are about two Blanks to a Prize, we doubt not therefore that the Tickets in the preſent Lottery will be diſpoſed of and the Drawing commence in a Month from this Time.

Public and ſeaſonable Notice will be given of the Time and Place of Drawing; and as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, a Liſt of the Prizes will be publiſhed in *Edes* and *Gill's Boſton-Gazette and Country Journal*, and the Money paid to the Poſſeſſors of the Benefit Tickets within Twenty Days after Drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within Twelve Months after Drawing will be deem'd as generouſly given for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, and applied accordingly.

Tickets to be had of the reſpective Managers, and of the Printers hereof.

William Palfrey

At his SHOP next Door North of the Heart *and* Crown *in Cornhill, BOSTON.*

Continues to ſell at his uſual low Rates,
A large Aſſortment of

Engliſh Goods,

Suitable for the approaching Seaſon,
ALSO,

Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace,

And the genuine ſort of

French Indigo,

Either by Wholeſale or Retail, very low,
Flower'd and plain fine Glaſſes, Decanters, and Vinegar Crewets,——Brown Stone Mugs, of all ſizes, Patty-Pans, Pudding Diſhes, &c. &c.

Beſt London G. B. Wool Cards,

Gun-Powder by the Caſk,
China Bowles, Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers,
Womens Lynn made and Engliſh Callimanco and Brocaded Shoes.——Engliſh Clogs,
Writing, Cartridge and Preſs Paper,
Sealing Wax and Ink-Powder.

☞ Traders in Town and Country, by applying at the above-mentioned SHOP may find a good Aſſortment of GOODS, and depend on being well us'd——for their Money.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Honorable *Nathaniel Ropes*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Eſſex*, to examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of Capt. *Timothy Rogers*, late of *Gloceſter*, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, and ſix Months being allow'd therefor, hereby give Notice, That we ſhall attend the ſaid Buſineſs the firſt Wedneſdays and Thurſdays of the ſix enſuing Months, from 9 o'Clock Beforenoon of each Day, at the Houſe of *Nath. Sergent*, Innholder in *Gloceſter*.

Nathaniel Kinſman,
John Low.
Samuel Whittemore.

Gloceſter, 16*th Sept.* 1767.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,

(a) Tea under Vol. 2, under Act of Parliament, & Tea Act, & Vol. 3, under the same heads, & Index, Vol. 4 under the same heads, & Provisions of the Colonies, & Have Common page 710

(Brot over) the Terrible Conſequences of the Act may appear, in that the Money is Intended to make Independant Governors, Judges &c, and like the Stamp Act, all Cauſes are to be Tried in the Court of Admiralty, before a Single Judge with a Jury! (a)